

REMARKS

Claims 1-29 are pending in the present application. Claims 2, 13, 23, and 25 were canceled and claims 1 and 12 were amended. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

I. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness

The examiner has rejected claims 1-29 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Judd et al., United States patent no. 6,360,215 ("*Judd*") in view of Pant et al., United States patent no. 6,012,053 ("*Pant*"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In rejecting the claims, the examiner stated:

Regarding claims 1, 11, 12, 22-29, Judd disclose: A method, a system and a product in a data processing system for searching for information, the method comprising: responsive to receiving an input string (202, fig. 2A and corresponding to text, Judd), parsing the input string for a universal resource identifier and a search string (204, 206, fig. 2A and corresponding text, Judd);

searching for the information corresponding to the search string through a Web page identified by the universal resource identifier (col. 10, lines 6-13, Judd).

However, Judd didn't disclose: wherein the universal resource identifier and the search string are separated from each other in the input string by a selected delimiter. On the other hand, Pant disclose: wherein the universal resource identifier and the search string are separated from each other in the input string by a selected delimiter (col. 8, lines 38-61, Pant). Thus, at the time invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include URL and the search string separated from each other in the input string by a selected delimiter in the system of Judd as taught by Pant. The motivation being to enable the user input special character in searching to receive more relevant document pages.

In addition, Judd/Pant disclose: initiating a searching for a search object and search object wherein the search is based on the search string (col. 8, lines 62 to col. 9, lines 16, Pant). Thus, at the time invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the step of initiating in the system of Judd as taught by Pant. The motivation being to enable the users type or select the various values base on the menu to provide the search quickly.

Judd/Pant disclose: a bus system (60?, fig. 6 and corresponding text, Judd);

A communications unit connected to the bus system (618, fig. 6 and corresponding text, Judd);

A memory connected to the bus system (606, fig. 6 and corresponding text, Judd), wherein the memory includes a set of instructions (col. 18, lines 13-27, Judd);

A processing unit connect to the bus system (604, fig. 6 and corresponding text, Judd).

Office Action dated April 18, 2003, pages 2-4.

The examiner bears the burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness based on the prior art when rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103. *In re Fritch*, 972 F.2d 1260, 23 U.S.P.Q.2d 1780 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this particular case, the examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness because the cited references do not teach or suggest all of the features of the presently claimed invention.

Claim 1, as amended, states:

A method in a data processing system for searching for information, the method comprising:

responsive to receiving an input string, parsing the input string for a universal resource identifier and a search string, wherein the universal resource identifier and the search string are separated from each other in the input string by a selected delimiter; and

searching for the information corresponding to the search string through a Web page identified by the universal resource identifier, wherein the searching step comprises:

locating a search object on the Web page; and
using the search object to search for the information.

Independent claims 11, 12, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 contain features similar to claim 1. Claims 1 and 12 were amended to claim features from dependent claims 2 and 13, respectively.

Specifically, the features of locating a search object on a Web page and using the search object to search for the information is not found in either of the cited references alone or in combination in the sections pointed out by the examiner. The examiner points to the following portion of *Judd* as teaching locating a search object on the Web page:

To search the index 16, browser 12 submits a search query to search engine 14. The search query contains one or more words, for example, "INKTOMI CORPORATION". The search engine 14 matches words in the query to words in the word list of index 16. The index returns, as search results, information about the documents that are

identified by document identifiers associated with matching words in the word list.

This portion of *Judd* teaches a process for searching an index. Nowhere does this cited section teach locating a search object on the Web page identified by the universal resource identifier. In contrast, *Judd* describes submission of a search query to a search engine from a browser. In return, an index returns search results. Nowhere does *Judd* teach locating a search object on a Web page. This step is one specifically executed by a method in a data processing system. Such a feature is not taught or suggested by *Judd*.

Next, the examiner points to the following portion of *Judd* as disclosing using the search object to search for information.

A tag word is any character string that is to be associated with a document for search purposes. Often, the tag words are dedicated code words, or words that are not normally found in a document or dictionary, although this characteristic is not required. Examples of tag words include "n2h2/black" and "n2h2/white", as shown by tag words 138a, 138c of FIG. 3. Other tag words may be properties or meta-information such as the title of a document, abstract, or others, as described further below. For example, a tag word may be "ADVERTISEMENT" to indicate that its associated Web page(s) contain advertising. A tag word may be "VERIFIED" to indicate that its associated Web page(s) contain factual information that has been verified by some independent third party.

As can be seen, this portion of *Judd* defines a tag word and provides some examples of tag words. Nowhere does this portion of *Judd* teach using a search object. A tag word is not a search object. Instead, tag words are parameters that may be used by search objects. Thus, this feature also is not taught or suggested by *Judd* as believed by the examiner. Therefore, a combination of *Judd* with Pant would not reach the presently claimed invention.

The other claims are dependent claims depending from these independent claims. Therefore, these claims also are patentable over the cited references for the same reasons. Consequently, the rejection of claims 1-29 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has been overcome.

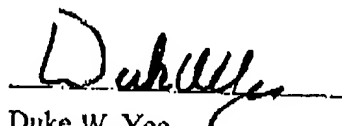
II. Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over *Judd* in view of *Pant* and is now in condition for allowance.

The examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

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Respectfully submitted,



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